

A REVISION OF THE ORIENTAL SPECIES OF THE GENUS
ANCYLOLOMIA HÜBNER
(STUDIES ON THE CRAMBINAE, LEPIDOPTERA,
PYRALIDAE, PART 49)

by

STANISLAW BLESZYNSKI †

ABSTRACT

Eighteen species of *Ancylolomia* Hbn. from the Oriental Region are diagnosed and their genitalia illustrated. Seven species and two subspecies are described as new; two species are put into synonymy.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BM	— British Museum (Natural History), London
CM	— Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
CU	— Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.
SM	— Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart
LM	— Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden
VM	— Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna
SB	— Stanislaw Bleszynski
slide	— genitalia slide

The Oriental Region is the second largest centre of the distribution of the genus *Ancylolomia* Hb., next to the Ethiopian Region. The Oriental Region is inhabited by at least 18 *Ancylolomia* species, while about 30 species are known from the Ethiopian Region. Moreover, about 15 undescribed *Ancylolomia* species from the Ethiopian Region are known to me. Sixteen species are known from the Palaearctic Region, but one of these, *A. minutella* Turati, is probably synonymous with *tentaculella* Hb., or *pectinatella* Z. One species, *A. rotaxella* Blesz., is known from one male, labelled "China", and perhaps comes from the Oriental part of China. *A. locupletella* Kollar, *indica* Felder, and *bitubiroSELLA* are distributed in the eastern peripherie of the Palaearctic Region, and are Oriental elements in this area. *A. japonica* Z. is also common to both Palaearctic and Oriental Regions, but it is rather widely distributed in the eastern part of the former.

In addition to the eighteen Oriental *Ancylolomia* species diagnosed here, two undescribed species are known to me by female specimens, which is unsufficient for a description of almost any of the *Ancylolomia* species. One of these, from China, Prov. Chekiang, belongs to the *inornata* group, and the other, from Celebes, seems to be related to the *indica* group.

The Australian Region is inhabited by one species, *A. westwoodi*, occurring in Northern Territories and Queensland.

No species of *Ancylolomia* are known from the New World or the Pacific Islands. The Oriental *Ancylolomia*, like the Ethiopian ones, can be divided into three main groups:

1. *A. inornata* group.

This group is characterized by the presence of a very long and thin cornutus; the costa of the valva often with a finger-shaped projection. The specific differences in this group are often very slight, particularly the females offer very slight diagnostic characters. The male antennae are pectinate or lamellate. The *inornata* group is represented in the Oriental Region by five species, i.e. *A. chrysographella*, *saunderiella*, *arabella*, *uniformella*, and *dives*. It is important to note that most species of *Ancylolomia* from the Ethiopian Region belong to the *inornata* group. The Oriental species of this group inhabit only the western part of the Oriental Region (except for one undescribed species from China).

2. *A. indica* group.

The *indica* group is characterized by the absence of a cornutus; aedeagus in most cases tapering and inflated caudally; the uncus bears in many species a pair of distinct thorns; the costa shows no finger-shaped process. The females often offer good diagnostic characters. The male antennae are lamellate. The Oriental species of this group are: *A. indica*, *bitubiroSELLA*, *orchidea*, *laverna*, *felderella*, *agraphella*, *taprobanensis*, *intricata*, *cervicella*, *japonica*, and *likiangella*. The latter can also be considered as a Palaearctic species, since it is distributed in China, North Yunnan. This group is spread virtually throughout the Oriental Region. Of the Ethiopian species, only one, *melanella* Hmps., belongs to the *indica* group. This group is the major component of the Oriental group of *Ancylolomia*.

3. *A. locupletella* group.

This group is characterized by the absence of a cornutus, the lack of the process of the costa of the valva, and the large uncus and gnathos. The female genitalia often have peculiar sclerites in the atrium bursae. The species of this group offer rather slight specific characters. The male antennae are lamellate or pectinate. Only two species, namely *A. locupletella* and *argentata*, are known from the Oriental Region. The Palaearctic Region is inhabited by only one species of this group, *A. micropalpella*, known from Near East and Iran; moreover, *A. locupletella* occurs in the transitional areas between the Palaearctic and Oriental Regions. Only few species are distributed in the Ethiopian Region. This group is the smallest within the genus *Ancylolomia*.

Ancylolomia chrysographella (Kollar)

Chilo chrysographellus Kollar, 1844, Hüg. Kaschm. 4: 494 (type-locality: Himalaya, Massuri). Lectotype ♀ (present designation): "Hügel." (VM).

Jartheza responsella Walker, 1863, List Spec. lep. Ins. B.M. 27: 184 (type-locality: North India). Holotype ♂: "43/50; Type; W.W.S.", abdomen missing (BM). Syn. nov.

Jartheza xylinella Walker, 1863, List Spec. lep. Ins. B.M. 27: 184 (type-locality: Nepal). Holotype ♂ (not ♀ as stated in the original description): "N. India; 48/13", abdomen missing (BM). Syn. nov.

Ancylolomia basistriga Moore, 1886, Lep. Ceyl. 3: 382, Pl. 184, Fig. 1 (type-locality: Ceylon, Neura). Lectotype ♂ (present designation): "Ceylon; Neura, 21.5.85; Moore Coll. 94—106, *Ancylolomia basistriga* type Moore", slide 13032-BM (BM). Syn. nov.

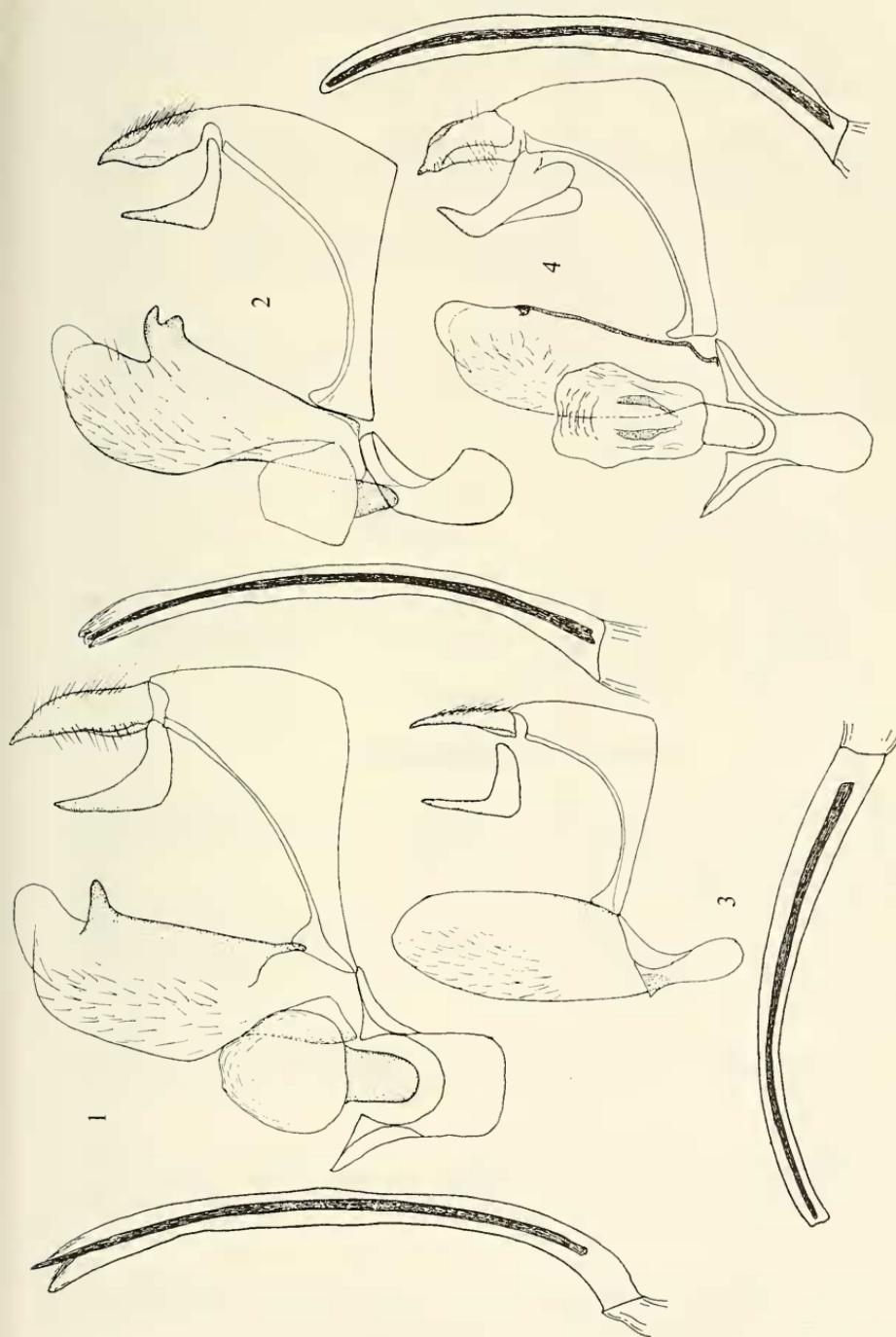


Fig. 1—4. Male genitalia of *Ankyloptoma*. 1, *chrysographella* (lectotype of *cassimella*), India, Mhow; 2, *saundersella*, India; 3, *arabella*, holotype, Arabia, Taif; 4, *dives*, paratype, India, Belgaum.

Jantheza cassimella Swinhoe, 1886, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1886: 461, Pl. 41, Fig. 4, 6 (type-locality: India, Mhow). Lectotype ♂ (present designation): "Mhow, 88—184. *Jartheza cassimella* Swinhoe ♂ type", slide 6075-BM (BM). *Syn. nov.*

Ancylolomia basistriga: Bleszynski & Collins, 1962, Acta zool. cracov. 7: 207 (misspelling of *basistriiga*).

Male antenna pectinate. Length of forewing 14.0—22.0 mm; ground-colour chocolate brown; a light brown basal, longitudinal stripe from wing-base, diffusing beyond middle of wing; several metallic silvery, longitudinal streaks; subterminal line furnished with silvery scales. Hindwing brown.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 1). Costa of valva with short finger-shaped process.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 5). Atrium bursae flat, simple.

Distribution: India; Ceylon.

Discussion. This species has long caused great confusion. It has been considered to be distributed from Japan, through South Asia and Africa. All records of *A. chrysographella* from Japan, Formosa, and, in part from China, are referable to *A. japonica*, and those from Southern Asia and Africa, to several other species.

A. chrysographella is very variable in size, colour, and maculation. The type-specimens of *responsella*, *xylinella*, and *cassimella* are nothing but small specimens of *chrysographella* sometimes with more contrast in the pattern of the forewing.

Material examined. Lectotype and 3 ♀ paratypes of *A. chrysographella* (VM and SB); holotype of *A. responsella* (data given above); holotype of *A. xylinella* (data given above); lectotype and 2 ♀ paratypes of *A. basistriga*, Ceylon (BM); lectotype of *A. cassimella* and 1 ♀ paratype, India, Mhow, slide 13035-BM (BM); 3 ♀ India, Mhow (BM); 2 ♀ India, Bombay (BM and SB); 1 ♀ Nilgiris (BM); 1 ♀ India, Belgaum (BM); 7 ♂ ♀ Ceylon (BM and SB).

Ancylolomia saundersiella Zeller

Ancylolomia saundersiella Zeller, 1863, Chil. Cramb. Genera et Species: 10 (type-locality: ? India). Neotype ♀ (present designation): "Bombay, Saunders' coll. 84—68; *Jartheza biplagella* Moore type; *Ancylolomia saundersiella* Zell. type", slide 13034-BM (BM).

Jartheza biplagella Moore, 1872, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1872: 582, Pl. 34, Fig. 9 (type-locality: India, Bombay). Lectotype ♀ (present designation): "Bombay, Saundar's coll. 84—68; *Jartheza biplagella* type; *Ancylolomia saundersiella* Zell. type", slide 13034-BM (BM).

Jartheza obstitella Swinhoe, 1885, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1885: 880, Pl. 57, Fig. 3 (type-locality: India, Poona). Lectotype ♀ (present designation): "Poona, 87—28 (1369) 6.83; *Jartheza obstitella* type Swinhoe", slide 13033-BM (BM).

Male antenna pectinate. Length of forewing 11.5—16.0 mm. Ground-colour of forewing straw yellow with a contrasted black and white longitudinal stripe. Silvery streaks present.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 2). Costa with bilobed process.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 6). Atrium bursae as compared with the corpus bursae, much shorter than in *A. chrysographella*; papilla analis without a distinct thickening, which is typical of *chrysographella*.

Distribution: India.

Discussion. This species is easily separable from other *Ancylolomia* in India by the contrasted maculation of the forewing, pectinate antenna in male, and bilobed costal process in the male genitalia.

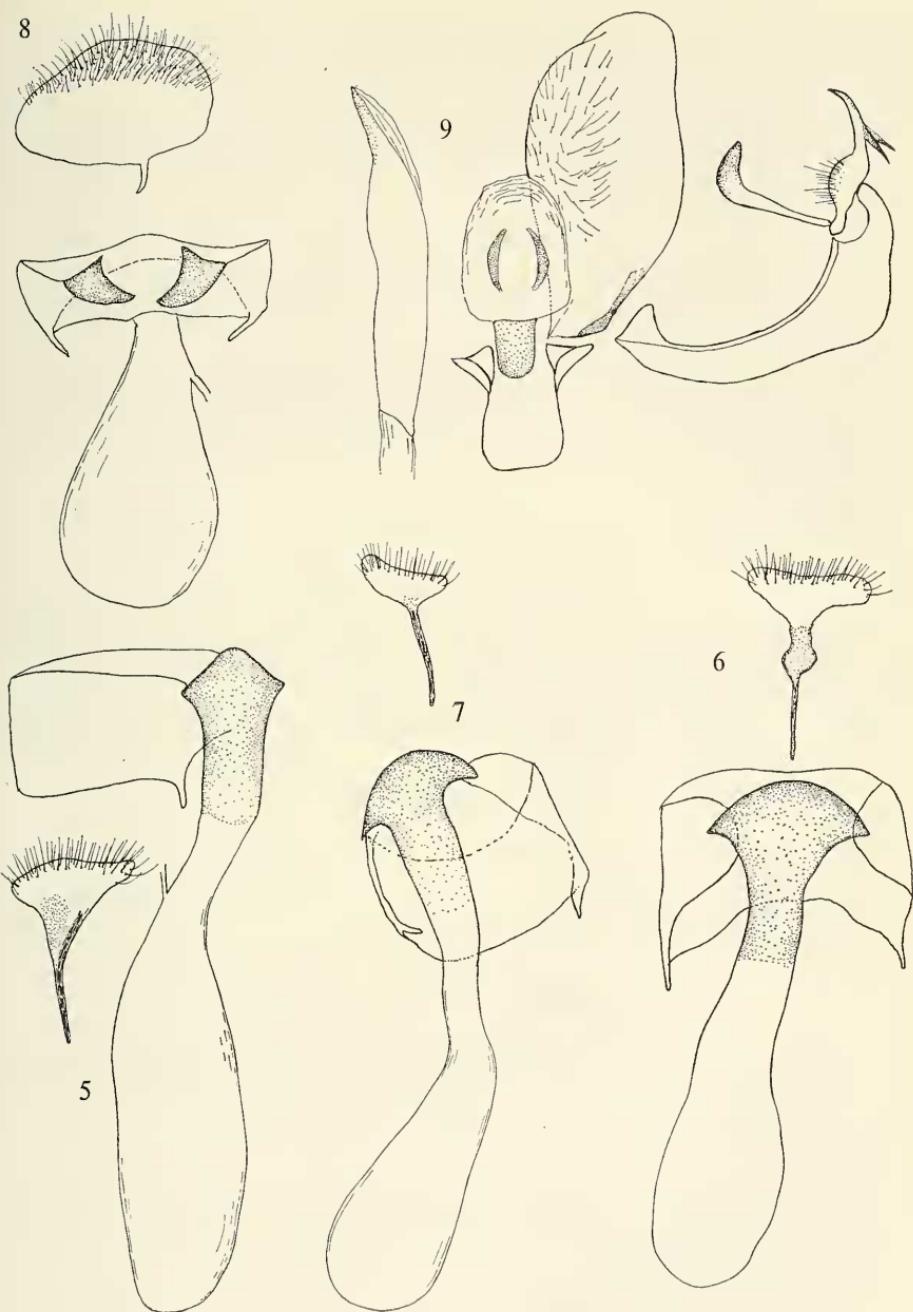


Fig. 5—9. Genitalia of *Ancylolomia*. 5, *chrysographella* ♀, paralectotype of *cassimella*, India, Mhow; 6, *saudersiella* ♀, lectotype of *obstitella*, India, Poona; 7, *uniformella* ♀, lectotype, India, Hyderabad; 8, *indica* ♀, India, Bengal; 9, *indica* ♂, Ceylon

The type of *A. biplagella* bears a label written by Hampson: "Aencyloolia saundersiella Zell. type". However, Zeller did not record Bombay as the type-locality of *saundersiella*. To straighten out the problem, I select a neotype of *saundersiella* using the lectotype of *biplagella*.

Material examined. Neotype of *saundersiella* (lectotype of *biplagella*), data given above; lectotype of *obstilletta*, data given above; 2 ♂ 5 ♀, India (BM and SB).

Aencyloolia arabella Bleszynski

Aencyloolia arabella Bleszynski, 1965, Microlep. Pal. 1: 418, Pl. 29, Fig. 337; Pl. 79, Fig. 337 (♂ genitalia) (type-locality: Arabia, Taif). Holotype ♂: "Arabia, Taif. 4.VIII.1934. H. St. J. B. Philby. B.M. 1934—517", slide 7387-BM (BM).

Externally, rather similar to *A. indica* and allies. Antenna lamellate. The unique known specimen has labial palpi damaged. Length of forewing 10.5 mm.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 3). Costa without process; gnathos very large, somewhat similar to that in *A. dives*.

♀ unknown.

Distribution: Arabia.

Aencyloolia dives Hampson

Aencyloolia dives Hampson, 1919, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 4: 145 (type-locality: India, Belgaum). Lectotype ♂ (present designation): "Belgaum, Watson Coll. 97—193, June 96; *Aencyloolia dives* type ♂ Hmpsn.", slide 2291-BM (BM).

Male antenna pectinate. Colour and maculation similar to those in *A. indica* and allies. Length of forewing 10.0—11.0 mm.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 4). Gnathos with much elongate lobes; costa with knob-shaped process.

♀ unknown.

Distribution: India, Madras.

Material examined. Lectotype and 2 ♂ paralectotypes, India, Belgaum, one paralectotype slide 7415-BM (BM).

Aencyloolia uniformella Hampson

Aencyloolia uniformella Hampson, 1896, Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 967 (type-locality: India, Sind, Hyderabad). Lectotype ♀ (present designation): "688 ♀ Hyderabad, Sind 4.86; Moore coll. 94—106; *Aencyloolia uniformella* type ♀ Hmpsn.", slide 2439-BM (BM).

♀. Length of forewing 16.5 mm; ground-colour unicolorous light brown; no silvery scales.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 7). Atrium bursae longer than half the length of ductus bursae plus corpus bursae, inflated as in other species of *chrysographella* group; papilla analis subtriangular with long apophysis.

♂ unknown.

Distribution: India, Sind.

Discussion. This species, to the best of my knowledge, is known from the unique type-specimen. It was described from an unspecified number of specimens.

Material examined. Lectotype, data given above.

Ancylolomia indica Felder & Rogenhofer

Ancylolomia indica Felder & Rogenhofer, 1874, Reise Fregate Novara, Pl. 137, Fig. 19 (type-locality: India, Calcutta). Lectotype ♂ (present designation): "Novara CXXXVII, 19. *Ancylolomia indica* m. Calcutta ♂; 146; *Ancylolomia capensis* v. *affinis*", abdomen missing (BM).

Male antenna lamellate. Length of forewing 8.0—15.5 mm. Ground-colour of forewing light brown; basal stripe very indistinct; silvery streaks indistinct.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 9). Uncus with a pair of strong spines on dorsum; costa without process; saccus rounded; aedeagus with apical part inflated and tapering; no cornutus.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 8). Papilla analis subovate; two subtriangular, distinct sclerites at the ostium bursae; atrium bursae not differentiated.

Distribution: India, throughout; West Pakistan; Ceylon; Persian Gulf; Lower Burma; Thailand; Hainan Island; South China; Java.

Discussion. The male genitalia of this species are rather similar to those in *A. bitubiroSELLA*. The latter has, however, much stronger horns of the uncus, usually shorter and rather truncate saccus and no rounded, small projections at base of the uncus. The female genitalia of both species are perfectly distinct from each other, as shown in the figures. *A. indica* is externally indistinguishable from *A. bitubiroSELLA* and other related species.

Material examined. Lectotype, data given above; 3 ♂ 1 ♀ West Pakistan, Karachi (BM); 4 ♂ 4 ♀ Kashmir (BM); 1 ♂ India, Nilghiris (BM); 2 ♂ 3 ♀ India, Oudh (BM); 1 ♂ India, Poona (BM); 2 ♂ India, Moghal Sarai (BM); 1 ♂ India, Kutch (BM); 5 ♂ India, Assam, Margherita (CM and SB); 1 ♂ India, Goorais Valley (BM); 1 ♂ India, Bengal (BM); 3 ♀ India, Madras (BM); 4 ♂ India, Cownpore (BM); 4 ♂ 2 ♀ Ceylon (BM); 2 ♂ Persian Gulf (BM); 3 ♂ Thailand (BM); 2 ♂ 1 ♀ Lower Burma (BM); 4 ♂ 2 ♀ Hainan Island (CU and SB); 2 ♂ China, Tongking (CU); 2 ♂ Java (LM).

Ancylolomia westwoodi westwoodi Zeller

Ancylolomia westwoodi Zeller, 1863, Chil. Cramb. Genera et Species: 11 (type-locality: Australia, ? Northern Territory). Type-material: lost.

Male antenna lamellate. Externally indistinguishable from *A. indica* and related species.

♂ genitalia. Similar to those in *A. indica*, but dorsal thorns of uncus stouter, uncus without rounded basal projections, saccus rather truncate and shorter.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 14). Eighth segment with large, subrounded, wrinkled, ventral plate; atrium bursae with a weak, bilobed sclerite.

Distribution. The problem of the identity of this species is rather obscure. Zeller, in his original description cited "Terra van Diemeni" (Tasmania) as the type-locality of *westwoodi*. However, in Tasmania *Ancylolomia* does not occur. On the other hand, in Northern Australia there is Van Diemen Cape and Van Diemen Gulf. Most likely the type of *A. westwoodi* was not clearly labelled and Zeller's "Terra Van Diemeni" should be located in some area of Northern Australia. I hereby consider the population from Northern Australia and Queensland as belonging to *A. westwoodi*. Snellen, 1901: 305, cited and illustrated "*Ancylolomia westwoodi* Z." from Java, however, this record was a misidentification of another species, which is described in this paper as *A. taprobanensis javae*.

Material examined. 1 ♂ North Australia, Port Darwin (BM); 1 ♂ 3 ♀ Queensland, Prince of Wales I., I—II.1939, R. G. Wind coll. (CU and SB).

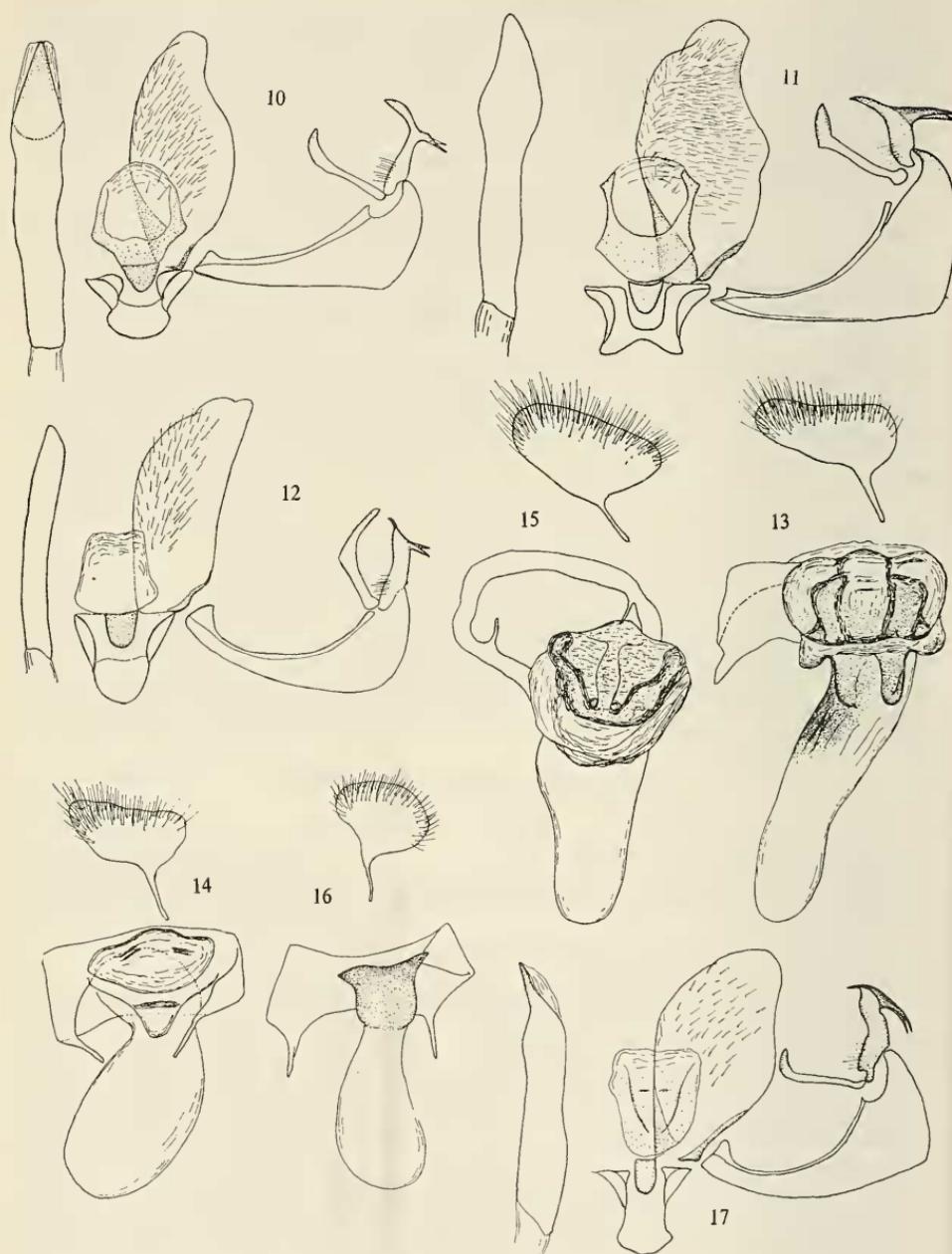


Fig. 10—17. Genitalia of *Ancyloلومia*. 10, *westwoodii bituberosella* ♂, Ceylon; 11, *orchidea* ♂, paratype, Philippine Is., Luzon; 12, *agraphella* ♂, Central Timor; 13, *westwoodii bituberosella* ♀, Ceylon; 14, *westwoodii westwoodi* ♀, paratype, North Queensland, Prince of Wales I.; 15, *orchidea* ♀, paratype, Philippine Is., Luzon; 16, *agraphella* ♀, lectotype, Timor, Oinannissa; 17, *laverra* ♂, holotype, Upper Burma, Mandalay.

***Ancylolomia westwoodi bitubiroSELLA* Amstel, status nov.**

Ancylolomia bitubiroSELLA Amsel, 1959, Stuttg. Beitr. Naturk. 28: 11, Fig. 2 (♂ antenna), Pl. 1, Fig. 1 (adult), Pl. 3, Fig. 4 (♂ genitalia) (type-locality: Iran, Iranshar). Holotype ♂: "Iran Belutschistan, Iranshar, 800 m. 11.—18.VII.1954. Richter & Schäufele", genitalia slide without number (MNS).

Externally, very similar to the nominate subspecies, except hindwings which are darker. ♂ genitalia (Fig. 10). Similar to those in nominate subspecies.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 13). Bilobed sclerite in atrium bursae very distinct.

Distribution: Afghanistan; Iran; West Pakistan; India; Ceylon; Celebes; Java; Bali; Malaya; Sumatra.

A. westwoodi bitubiroSELLA is rather variable in size, colour, and genitalia; particularly the dorsal thorns of the uncus vary in shape and size. It is difficult to decide whether *westwoodi bitubiroSELLA* is a subspecies of *westwoodi*, or a distinct species.

Material examined. Holotype, data given above; 3 ♂ Afghanistan (coll. Amsel); 1 ♂ West Pakistan, Karachi (BM); 1 ♀ India, Nilghiris (BM); 2 ♂ 1 ♀ India, Bombay (BM); 1 ♀ India, Moghal Seari (BM); 2 ♂ India, Punjab (BM); 2 ♂ India, Travancore (BM); 4 ♂ 1 ♀ Ceylon (BM and SB); 1 ♂ Malaya, Kuala Lumpur (BM); 1 ♂ 1 ♀ Bali (BM); 3 ♀ Java (BM); 1 ♀ Sumatra (BM).

***Ancylolomia orchidea* spec. nov.**

Type-locality: Philippine Islands, Luzon. Holotype ♂: "Baguio, Benguet, Luzon, 5000', 19 April 1912 (A. E. Wileman); Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-I", slide 11244-BM (BM).

Length of forewing 13.0—18.0 mm; similar to *A. bitubiroSELLA*, perhaps slightly darker and with stronger olive hue; hindwing grey-brown with white fringes.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 11). Valva relatively wider with costa more projected than in *A. bitubiroSELLA*; thorns of uncus about twice as long, much stouter with bases very broad; saccus in some specimens emarginate.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 15). Ostium part without bag-shaped sclerites, which are typical of *A. bitubiroSELLA*; corpus bursae without heavily sclerotized area; ventral plate of eighth segment rather differently shaped than in *A. bitubiroSELLA*, as shown in the figures.

Distribution: Philippine Islands, Luzon.

Type-material. Holotype, data given above; paratypes 40 ♂ ♀, same locality as holotype, taken in I, IV, V and VI, slide 5534-SB ♀ (BM and SB); 1 ♂ Luzon, Benguet, slide 7368-BM (BM); 1 ♀ Luzon, Rizal, Montalban, 20.I.1914 (A. E. Wileman) (BM); 2 ♀ Luzon, Baguio, 5000' (CM and SB); 3 ♀ Luzon, Baguio, V—VI.1956 (J. G. Franclemont), slide 5700-SB (CU and SB).

***Ancylolomia agraphella* Hampson**

Ancylolomia agraphella Hampson, 1919, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 4: 144 (type-locality: Timor, Oinainisa). Lectotype ♀ (present designation): "Oinainisa, Nov.-Dec. 1881, W. Doherty; *Ancylolomia agraphella* type ♀ Hmps.", slide 7420-BM (BM).

Male antenna lamellate. Length of forewing 10.0—12.0 mm. Ground-colour brown; no silvery streaks; subterminal line marked by row of small dark brown specks; discal dot present. Hindwing brownish.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 12). Uncus with dorsal pair of thorns as in *A. indica*; gnathos with apical part much thinner and longer; valva with apical portion tapering; no costal process; aedeagus narrower, rather similar to that in *A. argentata*; no cornutus.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 16). Eighth segment without pair of triangular sclerites (typical of *indica*), or large wrinkled plate (typical of *bitubiroSELLA*); atrium bursae slightly emarginate, broad, well demarcated from corpus bursae.

Distribution: Timor.

Material examined. Lectotype, data given above; 1 ♀ paralectotype, same data, slide 11243-BM (BM); 1 ♂ Central Timor (SB).

Ancylolomia laverna spec. nov.

Type-locality: Upper Burma, Mandalay. Holotype ♂: "Mandalay, Upper Burma, 13. IV.1900, Col. Bingham, 1901-157", slide 7358-BM (BM).

Male antenna lamellate. Length of forewing 8.5—12.0 mm; in colour and maculation very similar to *A. indica* and allies.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 17). Dorsal thorns of uncus longer than in *indica* and much closer to apex of uncus, more arched; base of uncus not projected.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 25). Eighth segment without plate or triangular sclerites (typical of *bitubiroSELLA* or *indica*); atrium bursae rather heavily sclerotized; corpus bursae lightly sclerotized.

Distribution: Upper Burma.

Type-material. Holotype, data given above; paratypes: 3 ♀, same locality as holotype, 13.IV and 20.IX.1900 (Bingham), slides 7404-BM and 5686-SB (BM and SB).

Ancylolomia intricata spec. nov.

Type-locality: India, Assam, Shillong. Holotype ♂: "Assam, Shillong, 8.VIII.1909, H. M. Parish, 1909-292", slide 7371-BM (BM).

Male antenna lamellate. Length of forewing 8.0—12.5 mm; colour and maculation similar to those in *A. indica* and allies, but basal light stripe more distinct.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 18). Uncus with baso-dorsal knob-shaped, small projection; basal part of costa distinctly thickened; a large, flap-like, subcostal process; juxta plate subovate with apex bifurcate; aedeagus slender, tapering apicad; no cornutus.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 26). Eighth segment with ventral, large, distinctly notched plate, similar to but much smaller than that in *A. taprobanensis*; atrium bursae with a pair of distinct sclerites; papilla analis as in *indica*.

Distribution: India, Assam.

Discussion. This species is easily distinguished by the flap-shaped process of valva and notched plate in the female genitalia.

Type-material. Holotype, data given above; paratypes 1 ♂ Assam, Shillong, IX.1893 (SB); 1 ♂ Assam, VI (W. F. Badgley), slide 7377-BM (BM); 1 ♂ Assam, Rajaori, IX.1887 (J. H. Leech) (BM); 1 ♂ Assam, Dharmasala (BM); 8 ♂ 1 ♀ Assam, Margherita, slides 5963-SB, 5964-SB, 5975-SB and 5689-SB (CM and SB).

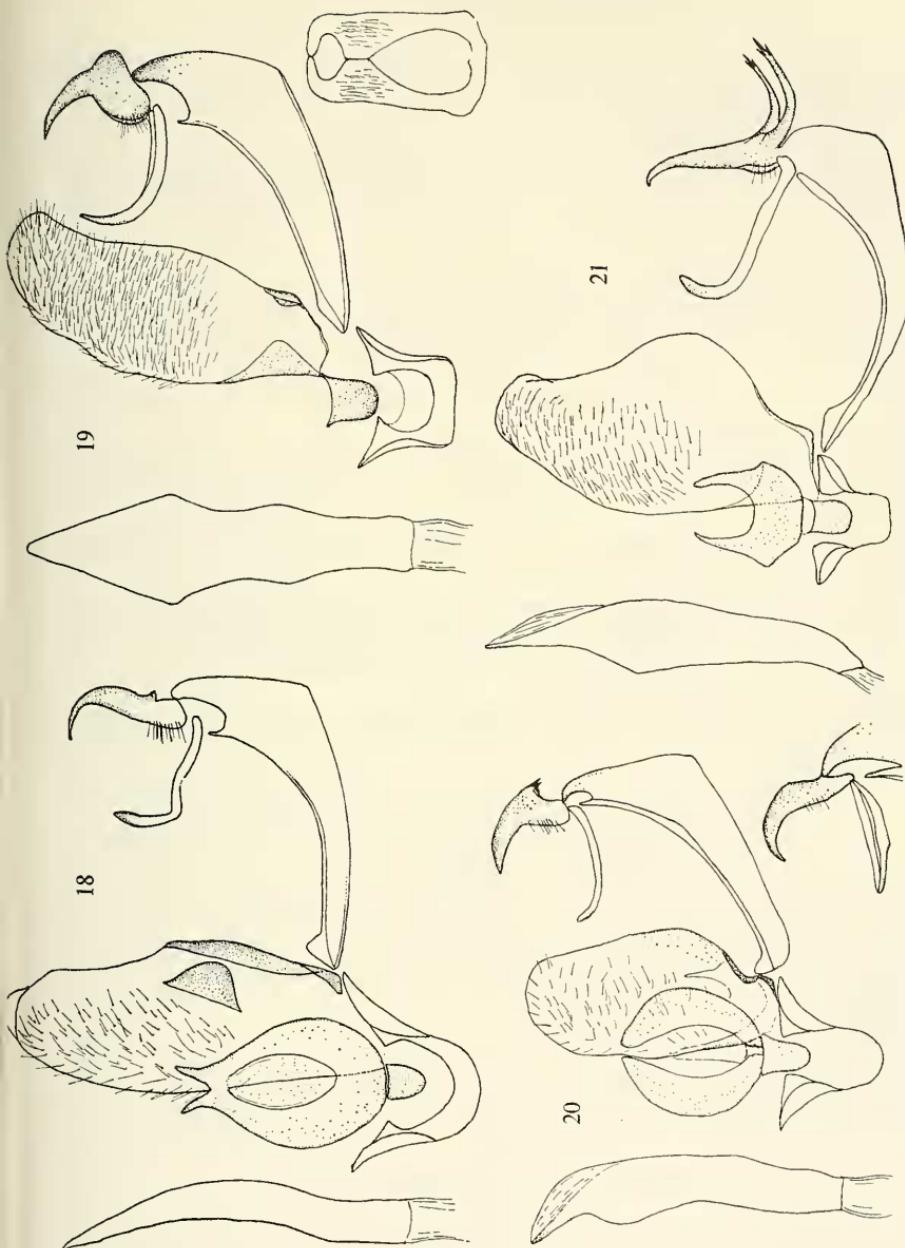


Fig. 18—21. Male genitalia of *Ancylolomia*. 18, *inritata*, holotype, India, Assam; 19, *feldarella*, holotype, India, Khasis; 20, *taprobanensis* *taprobanensis*, Ceylon; 20a, *taprobanensis* *ebryanbema*, paratype, uncus and gnathos, India, Khasis; 21, *cervicella*, paratype, India, Khasis.

Ancylolomia felderella spec. nov.

Type-locality: India, Khasis. Holotype ♂: "Khasis, Nat. Coll.", slide 7351-BM (BM).

Male antenna lamellate. Length of forewing 11.0—12.0 mm; ground-colour brown; maculation as in *A. indica* and allies.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 19). Uncus with basal part much swollen; costa without process; juxta plate with long arms, each of these twice notched; aedeagus as in *indica* (in the figure shown in dorso-ventral aspect).

♀ unknown.

Distribution: India, Khasis and Belgaum.

Type-material. Holotype, data given above; paratypes: 2 ♂ India, Belgaum, VIII—IX.1896 (J. Watson coll.), slides 7400-BM and 7414-BM (BM and SB).

Ancylolomia taprobanensis Zeller

Ancylolomia taprobanensis Zeller, 1863, Chil. Cramb. Genera et Species: 12 (Type-locality: Ceylon). Holotype ♂: "Ancylolomia taprobanensis Mon. 12. Ceylon, Dohrn.", abdomen missing (BM).

Male antenna lamellate. Length of forewing 10.5—17.0 mm. Colour and maculation as in *A. indica* and allies.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 20). Uncus with dorsal subbasal pair of small spines; costa without process; juxta bilobed; saccus rounded; aedeagus with subapical ventral swelling.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 27). Eighth segment with large, deeply notched plate.

Distribution: Ceylon; South India.

Material examined. Holotype, data given above; 7 ♂ 6 ♀ Ceylon; 2 ♂ India, Belgaum (BM and SB).

Ancylolomia taprobanensis chrysanthema subsp. nov.

Type-locality: India, Khasis. Holotype ♂: "Khasis, Nat. Coll.; Collection H. J. Elwes", slide 2565-BM (BM).

Externally as the typical form.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 20a). Uncus more gradually emarginate, with dorsal spines almost reduced; saccus larger than in typical form.

♀ unknown.

Distribution: India, Khasis.

Type-material. Holotype, data given above; 2 ♂ paratypes, Khasis, slides 4880-SB and 5690-SB (BM and SB).

Ancylolomia taprobanensis javae subsp. nov.

Ancylolomia westwoodi Snellen (nec Zeller), 1901, Tijdschr. Ent. 43: 305, Pl. 17, Fig. 8 (adult).

Type-locality: Java. Holotype ♂: "W. Java, Preanger, 5000 vt, 1894 ♂", slide 6731-SB (LM).

Externally as the typical form.

♂ genitalia. Saccus more rounded and aedeagus distinctly narrower than in the nominate form.

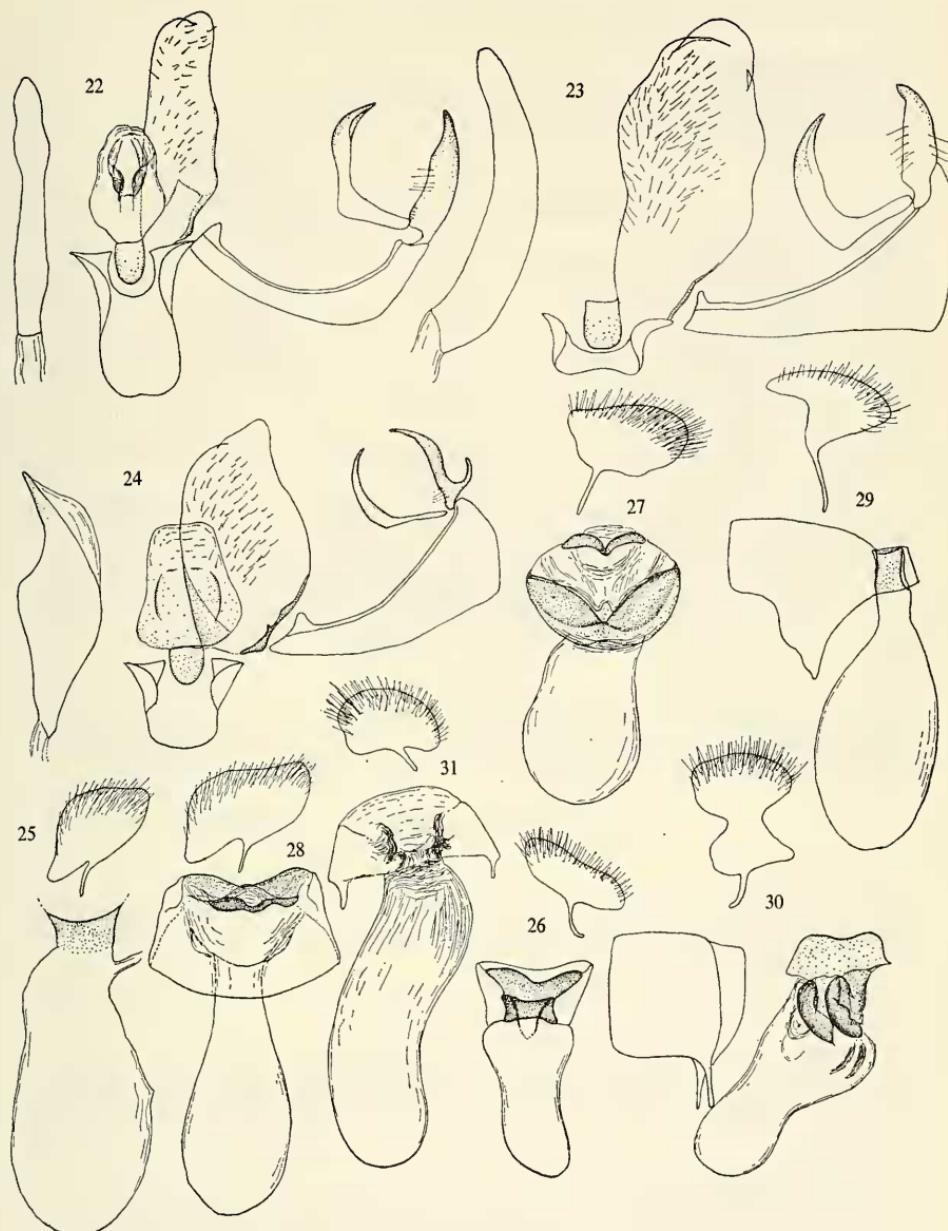


Fig. 22—31. Genitalia of *Ancylolophia*, 22, *argentata* ♂, Ceylon; 23, *locupletella* ♂, India, Simla; 24, *japonica* ♂, Hainan; 25, *laverna* ♀, paratype, Upper Burma, Mandalay; 26, *intricata* ♀, paratype, India, Assam; 27, *taprobanensis* *taprobanensis* ♀, Ceylon; 28, *cervicella* ♀, paratype, India, Dharmasala; 29, *argentata* ♀, Ceylon; 30, *locupletella* ♀, Ceylon; 31. *japonica* ♀, Hainan

♀ genitalia. Plate of eighth segment weaker and less notched than in the nominate form.

Distribution: Java.

Type-material. Holotype, data given above; paratypes: 2 ♂ same data as holotype, slides 6732-SB and 6733-SB (LM and SB).

Ancylolomia cervicella spec. nov.

Ancylolomia argentata Moore, 1886, Lep. Ceyl. 3: 382 (in part).

Type locality: Ceylon. Holotype ♂ "Ceylon ♂ 869; *Ancylolomia argentata* type ♂ Moore", slide 7320-BM (BM).

Male antenna lamellate. Length of forewing 8.5—12.0 mm; colour and maculation similar to those in *A. indica*, except for basal stripe of forewing, which is slightly more distinct.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 21). Uncus with two very long, spined processes; valva very broad; costa without a process; aedeagus as in *A. indica*.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 28). Eighth segment with large, ventral, minutely scobinate fold.

Distribution: Ceylon; India, Dharmasala and Campbelpore.

Discussion. The holotype of this species is one of the syntypes of *A. argentata* Moore; *argentata* is distinct externally from *cervicella* being reddish brown; in the genitalia, *argentata* is very distinct, as can be seen in the figures; it belongs to the *locupletella* group.

Type-material. Holotype, data given above; paratypes 3 ♂ 1 ♀ India, Dharmasala, slides 2283-BM and 7430-BM (BM and SB); 2 ♂ 1 ♀ India, Campbelpore, slide 7367-BM (BM and SB); 1 ♂ "Sarbury Coll. 816.128", slide 7368-BM (BM).

Ancylolomia likiangella spec. nov.

Type-locality: China, Prov. Yunnan, Li-kiang.

Holotype ♂: "Li-kiang (China), Provinz Nord-Yuennan, 19.5.1935, H. Höne", GS-6613-SB (A. Koenig Museum, Bonn).

Male antenna lamellate. Length of forewing 15.0—17.0 mm; in colour and maculation very similar to *A. japonica*.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 32). Dorsal thorn of uncus large, on very broad bases; gnathos with broadly rounded apex; juxta very broad with ventral bilobed fold; saccus emarginate.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 33). Eighth segment with pair of large, heavily sclerotized, ventral projections.

Distribution: China, North Yunnan.

Discussion. The new species is very distinct from *japonica* by the presence of a pair of large thorns on the uncus, large projections of the eighth segment in the female genitalia, and several other structures, as shown in the figures. The species belongs to *A. indica* group and seems not to be related to *A. japonica*. The ranges of *A. likiangella* and *japonica* do not overlap.

Type-material. Holotype, data given above; paratypes 1 ♂ 2 ♀, one ♀, slide 6614-SB (Museum A. Koenig, Bonn and SB).

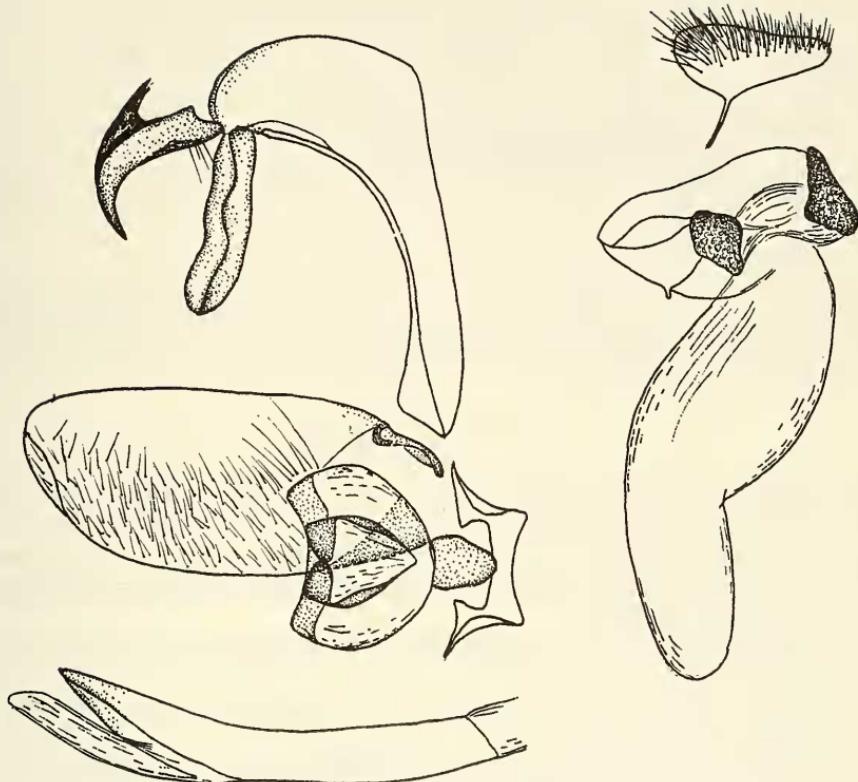


Fig. 32—33. Genitalia of *Aencyloolia likiangella*. 32, ♂, holotype, China, Yunnan, Li-kiang; 33, ♀, paratype, China, Yunnan, Li-kiang

Aencyloolia argentata Moore

Aencyloolia argentata Moore, 1886, Lep. Ceyl. 3: 382, Pl. 184, Fig. 3 (type-locality: Ceylon). Lectotype ♂ (present designation): "Moore Coll. 94—106, Ceylon; *Aencyloolia argentata* type Moore", slide 2287-BM (BM).

Male antenna lamellate. Length of forewing 9.0—17.0 mm; ground-colour reddish brown, silvery streaks indistinct. Hindwing brown.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 22). Uncus and gnathos about as long as saccus plus vinculum; costa of valva without process.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 29). Atrium bursae flat, rather well demarcated from ductus bursae. Distribution: Ceylon; West Borneo.

Material examined. Lectotype, data given above; 17 ♂ ♀ Ceylon (BM and SB); 1 ♂ 1 ♀ West Borneo, Pontianak (Ander) (BM).

Ancylolomia japonica Zeller

Ancylolomia japonica Zeller, 1877, Horae Soc. ent. ross. 13: 24 (type-locality: Japan). Lectotype (selected by Bleszynski, 1965, Microlep. pal. 1: 417) ♀: "V. Sebold, Japan", abdomen missing (BM).

Ancylolomia chrysographella auct. (nec Zeller) (in part).

Male antenna lamellate. Length of forewing 9.5—18.0 mm; colour and maculation rather similar to those in *A. indica* and allies.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 23). Uncus with single, thin, dorsal process; costa of valva without process.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 30). Atrium bursae without sclerites.

Distribution: China; Korea; Japan, Honshu, Kiushu, Yakushima; Formosa; Hainan.

Material examined. Lectotype, data given above; China, 50 ♂ ♀ (BM, Museum A. Koenig, Bonn; Museum G. Antipa, Bucharest; Canadian National Collection and SB); 10 ♂ ♀ Hainan (BM and SB); 2 ♂ Formosa (SB).

Ancylolomia locupletella

Chilo locupletellus Kollar, 1844, Hug. Kaschm. 4: 494 (type-locality: Himalaya, Kashmir, Masuri). Lectotype ♀ (present designation) (VM).

Male antenna lamellate. Length of forewing 10.0—20.0 mm; ground-colour brown with olive hue, glossy; white basal stripe distinct; silvery streaks present. Hindwing varying from white to brown.

♂ genitalia (Fig. 23). Uncus without thorns; costa without process; saccus very short, emarginate.

♀ genitalia (Fig. 31). Atrium bursae with two subovate sclerites, slightly asymmetrical.

Distribution: India; Ceylon.

Discussion. *A. locupletella* is similar to the West Palaearctic *A. micropalpella*, but can be easily separated by the lamellate male antennae, which are lamellate-pectinate in *A. micropalpella*.

Material examined. Lectotype, data given above; 8 ♂ ♀ North India, Darjeeling, Simla, Kutch, Subathu and Kasauli, VI—VII (BM and SB); 5 ♀ Ceylon (BM and SB).

REFERENCES

Amsel, H. G., 1959, Microlepidoptera aus Iran. Stutt. Beitr. Naturkunde, 28, 47 pp, 3 figs, 5 pls.
 Bleszynski, S., in H. G. Amsel, F. Gregor, H. Reisser, 1965: Microlepidoptera Palaearctica, vol. 1, XLVII + 553 pp, 131 pls, Verlag G. Fromme & Co., Wien.
 Bleszynski, S. & R. J. Collins, 1962, A short catalogue of the World species of the family Crambidae (Lepidoptera). Acta zool. cracov. 7: 197—389.
 Felder, C., R. Felder & A. F. Rogenhofer, 1874, Reise der österreichischen Fregate Novara um die Erde. Zool. Theil. 2 Band. 2 Abt.: Lepidoptera. Heft 5, pl. 137, Wien.
 Hampson, G. F., 1896, On the classification of the Schoenobiinae and Crambinae, two subfamilies of moths of the family Pyralidae. Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1895: 897—974, 52 figs.
 —, 1919, Descriptions of new Pyralidae of the subfamilies Crambinae and Siginae. Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 4: 137—154.
 Kollar, V. & L. Redtenbacher, 1844, Aufzählung und Beschreibung der von Freiherrn Carl von Hügel auf seiner Reise durch Kaschmir und das Himalayagebirge gesammelten Insecten. 4 Band. 2 Abt.: 393—564, 582—586 Register, 28 pls., Stuttgart.
 Moore, F., 1872, Descriptions of new Indian Lepidoptera. Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1872: 555—583, pls. 32—34.

Moore, F., 1886, The Lepidoptera of Ceylon. Vol. 3: 305—392, pls. 182—195, London.

Snellen, P. C. T., 1901, Aanteekeningen over Pyralidae. Tijdschr. Ent. 43: 265—310, pls. 15—17.

Swinhoe, C., 1885, On the Lepidoptera of Bombay and the Deccan. Part IV. Heterocera (continued). Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1885: 852—886, pls. 56, 57.

—, 1886, On the Lepidoptera of Mhow, in Central India. Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1886: 421—465, pls. 40, 41.

Walker, F., 1863, List of the specimens of Lepidopterous insects in the collection of the British Museum. Part 27. Crambites & Tortricites, 286 pp, London.

Zeller, P. C., 1863, Chilonidarum et Crambidarum genera et species, 56 pp, Berlin.

—, 1877, Exotische Microlepidopteren. Horae Soc. ent. ross. 13: 3—493, pls. 1—6.